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In the Mesabi and fermillon iron ore ranges of Minneota, as well as the iron ore and copper mining districts of Michigan, many such communities are also found. The consists of a small town of mining operations are conducted at a number of points. These outlying mining regions are generally connected with the urban centre by steam or electric railroads. The town of Windber is in Western Pennsylvania, byway

about 5,000 persons, and is the centre mining camps. It was lounded in 1897 by the opening of bituminous coal mines, for which purpose 1,600 experienced Englishme and 400 native Americans were brought into the locality. With the opening of the new mines Southern and Eastcommunity, and at the present time eignteen races of recent immigration re numbered among its mine workers The town of Windows proper has a section occupied by native Americans and three foragn colonies. The outlying mining villages consist of company mouses in which recent immigrants ive aimost exclusively. The Southern and Eastern Europeans have their churches, banks, steamship agencies, and business establishments in the and Eastern Europeans have their churches, banks, steamship agencies, and business establishments in the town of Windber itself, to which they go to transact their business and to seek amusement. Food and other articles are principally purchased in the company stores of the mining villages. Although not so numerous, communities of this type are not infrequently established in connection with the leading industries, such as the manufacture of Iron and steel, glass, cotton, and woolen goods. Gary, Indians, is an industrial community largely made up of recent immigrants, which has been brought into existence because of the erection of a large steel plant within the past few years. Whiting, Indiana, is likewise a small city, recently established in connection with the oil refining Industry, the population of which is composed principally of Southern and Eastern European immigrants.

Glass-Maksing Communities.

Glass-Making Communities.

Glass-Making Communities.

Charlerol, Kensington, Tarentum, and Arnold, in Western Pennsylvania, and Crystal City, near St. Louis, Missourl, furnish examples of glass manufacturing communities of this description. Charlerol has at present a population of about 10,500, composed chiefly of French and French-Beigians, with an admixture of Poles, Slovaks, North and South Italians, and other races from the South and East of Europe. This community was established about 1890, when its first glass factory was erected, and has grown in size and importance as the glass industry within its borders has been extended.

Another illustration is the recently Glass-Making Communities.

extended.

Another illustration is the recently established from and steel manufacturing community at Granite City and Madison, Illinois, which, under normal working conditions, has the distinction of being the largest Bulgarian colony in the United States. These two cities immediately join each other and for practical purposes are one two cities immediately join each other, and for practical purposes are one industrial community, the distinction between them being more artificial than real. In 1822 its sight was an unbroken stretch of cornfields. During the past seven years it has had an extraordinary expansion in business and population, due to the extension of its industrial activities.

The original wage-carners were English, Germans, Irish, Welsh, and Poles. By 1960 the demand for unskilled labor, because of the erection of new steel foundries and a carbuilding plant, could no longer be

of new steel foundries and a car building plant, could no longer be supplied by English-speaking poople. Consequently, in that year, Slovaks from St. Louis were employed by the local industries. In 1992 came the Magyars, followed by a few Croatians. Mixed groups of Rumanians, Greeks, and Servians followed. In the years 1904 and 1905 began the swarming of the Bulgarians to the community, and by the autumn of the latter year fully 1,500 had arrived. Two years later by the autumn of the latter year fully 1,500 had arrived. Two years later Bulgarian immigration reached its high-water mark with 5,000 of this race. In addition to the Bulgarian there are about 4,000 recent immigrants—Armenlans, Servians, Lithuanians, Clovaks, Magyars and Foles being the principal races represented. The total nopulation of the community is estimated under normal industrial conditions to be about 20,000. The Bulgarians and other foreign races have bull up practically and exclusively an immigrant town a short distance. From the American section of the two cities, which has come in popular pari-Baker & Green,
CARRIAGE AND BUGGY REPOSITIONS, SALES STABLES AND LIVERY.
Beal Estate bought and sold. All classes of property for rent.

Beal Estate bought and sold. All classes of property for rent.

Beal Estate bought and sold all classes of property for rent.

From the American section of the two cities, which has come in popular partials. When has come in popular partials, which has come in popular partials, which has come in popular partials. Belgarians, Servians, Rumanians, and a few Magyars and Armenians, and institutions.

In the Immigrant colonies of industrial towns and cities the population is segregated from the native Americans, and institutions have been de-

ns, and institutions have been de-sped to meet the peculiar needs of

yors, or Southern and Eastern Euro are employed in considerable in the isolated from ore mining camps of Minnesota and Michigan, in all bit-uminous mining localities of any im-portance in the East, Middle Wost.

Southwest or South, and in all industrial localities which have grown an around such industries as textile, iron and steel, and glass manufacturing. The importance of the business conducted by them may be seen from the fact that more than \$100,000,000 of the fact that they represent the meagre active passes through the hands of limiters and interest that they represent the meagre active passes through the hands of limiters and interest that they represent the meagre active passes through the hands of the fact that they represent the meagre active passes through the hands of the fact that they represent the meagre active passes through the hands of the fact that they represent the meagre active passes through the hands of the fact that they represent the meagre active passes through the hands of the fact that they represent the meagre active the possition of the fact that they represent the meagre active that they represent the meagre active that they represent the meagre active the possition of the fact that the passes that the propose that of illustration, has a population of

Misnomer.

As a matter of fact the term immigrant bank is a misnomer. The immigrant communities which have affixed themselves during recent years to our industrial towns and cities have many needs which can be satisfied only by a person or company familiar with the languages spoken, and with the custom, habits, and manner of thought of the people. There is money to be sent to the old country; friends and relatives are to be communicated with and brought to the United States; business affairs must be transacted in this country and in the native land; and advice is to be sought on a multitude of affairs. To meet these needs the institution, popularly known as the titude of affairs. To meet these needs
the institution, popularly known as the
immigrant bank, has come into existence. In many respects, the immigrant bank is merely a bureau of information and a clearing-house for
necessary services to the immigrant
population, and thrives upon the ignorance and lack of assimilation of the
immigrant people. Its banking functions, however, while limited, involve
a large amount of money and affect
the welfare of a great number of people.

Another interesting institution of the

Another interesting institution often Another interesting institution often met with in immigrant communities is the immigrant coffee-house, which s modeled after similar institutions in Europe. It is intended to meet the tastes and habits of the Greeks, Macedonian, Bulgarian and Turkish races, who do not patronize the American saloon or drink intoxicants after the manner of the Germans. Creatients manner of the Germans, Croatians, Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and the rooms, furnished with small tables and plain chairs. Tobacco in all its forms, including even the Turkish pipe, is to be had, as well as tea, coffee, cider, soft drinks and ice-cream. Immigrant Newspapers, Churches and Schools.

Schools.

In many communities immigrant newspapers, usually issued weekly, are published in a foreign language and appeal for support to a certain race or races. These papers are often owned and controlled by immigrant mercantile or banking houses.

The immigrant saloon also has certain factures different form these

the immigrant saloon also has cer-tain features different from those of the ordinary American institution. Of-ten an immigrant bank, steamship Agency, labor agency, or boarding or rooming house in operated in connec-

agency, labor agency, or boarding or rooming house in operated in connection with it.

A large number of fraternal and beneficial organizations also flourish in immigrant communities. Moreover, in each foreign colony, of any importance, churches have been erected by the different races. They are usually Roman or Greek Catholic, and are often costly and imposing edifices. Usually parochial schools are conducted in connection with these churches, and offer religious and secuducted in connection with the churches, and offer religious and secu-

ure from the less degree of perman-ency of residence among the purely ency of residence among the purely dren. It contains all of their per industrial workers. The constraining effects, which are very meagre motive among the immigrant wage-earners is to earn all they can under the existing conditions of employment. Ilve upon the baseness of minimum cheapness, and save as much as possible.

The two rooms upstairs are over to boarders and lodgers.

ince existing conditions of employment, live upon the baseness of minimum cheapness, and save as much as possible.

Among industrial workers of recent immigration single men or what practically amounts to the same thing, married men who have left their families abroad, are predominant. The situation, taken in connection with the low range of earnings and the desire to save, is responsible for the small extent to which an independant form of family life exists in the immigrant colonies of American industrial cities and towns. The heads of families find it necessary to take boarders and logders to take boarders and logders to take boarders and logders to take boarders and logders. Their furniture consists of beds or crunks of the boarders. Usually four men sleep in each room, the only limitation on the number in each room being the available space for placing beds or cots. Working or other clothes are number in each room being the number of the walls on hooks or nails. In some instences the rooms are occupied by two sets of lodgers, the men who work during the day using the beds at night, while the night-workers occupy the same beds during the day. Household conditions throughout are usually very dirty and unattractive.

In the case of the second general type of immigrant industrial households, composed entirely of males, the general urrangement is the sams, except that all rooms are used for sleeping purposes. Groups of this character usually consist of four to eight men occupying ones to two rooms. beans, and institutions have been developed to meet the peculiar needs of the immigrant population. Each has an important bearing upon the life of the community. The most notworthy of these are the immigrant bank, stammally agencies, churches and shoots. The most important is an institution commonly called an immigrant bank.

Recent investigation has developed the fact that a large number of sometime for the purpose of doing business with the unassimiliated immigrants of recent years from Southern and Eastern Europe, have been established in most of our bottance. About 3,900 of these institutions exist in the United States at the present time. The larger proportion are located in the manufacturing, areas of the Middle States and the Naw England, but in smaller numbers they are doing a flourishing business in all sections in which Italians, Slavs, Mag-ity are only good to the common are sections in which Italians, Slavs, Mag-ity are doing a flourishing business in all sections in which Italians, Slavs, Mag-ity are completed to the common are peans are employed in considerable lockers for each 100 of all immigrant purposes of the Middle States and the Naw England, but in smaller numbers they are doing a flourishing business in all sections are employed in considerable lockers for each 100 of all immigrant points with the present several proportion of the middle states and the Naw England but in smaller numbers they are doing a flourishing business in all sections are employed in considerable. The average number of boarders and

lodgers for each 100 of all immigrant households is 353, as contrasted with only 168 for each 100 nutive Ameri-can households. For some of the of Minesotta and Michigan, in all bituminous mining localities of any importance in the East, Middle West,
Invalide are fed the Velvet Kind Ice

Tream.

It is reported that the Wilson Cotton
What Mr. Eagleton has done others
can do, for the markets of Richmond
and Petersburg and Norfolk have not
been growded yet, and then there are
Washington and Baltimore and New
York, markets that are in easy reach.

Fredericks Hall,

Fredericks Hall,

Virginia.

per capita rant outlay. The average monthly rent payment per person of native American wage-earners was found by the Immigration Commission to be \$2.57, and of the immigrant industrial workers only \$1.51. The Bulgarians paid only \$37, the Macedonians, \$78; the Rumanians, \$1.02; the Servians, \$1.03; the Croatians, \$1.02; the Ruthenians, \$1.16; the Slovaks, \$1.13, and the Poles, \$1.24 rental monthly per capita.

Tendencies Exhibited by Recent Im-

states. The recent immigrants.

The recent immigrant is more inclined than the native American or other immigrants to use the so-called "company-house" system. In bituminous, coal mining, iron ore, and copper mining communities, in all sections of the country, members of races of recent immigration are more commonly found in company houses than the native American and British and Norther European employes. Wherever possible, the two latter classes of employes settle in the urban centres around which the mining villages cluster. In the villages themselves, where all classes of employes are found, there is little discrimination as to the housing facilities, the usual policy of the mining company being to rent the houses to the first applicants, regardless of race. On the other hand, the found in company houses than the native American and British and Northern European employes. Wherever possible, the two latter classes of employes settle in the urban centres around which the mining villages cluster. In the villages themselves, where all classes of employes are found, there is little discrimination as to the housing facilities, the usual policy of the mining company being to rent the houses to the first applicants, regardless of race. On the other hand, the housing conditions of the immigrants in the larger industrial towns and cities are uratiractive and uninvilling. cities are unattractive and uninviting, and often unsanitary and dangerous to the community as a whole. Very little interest in his surroundings is to the community as a whole. Very littile interest in his surroundings is
evinced by the recent immigrant. The
duties of the immigrant housewife are
so arduous and so numerous that she
has but little time ato keep the living
and sleeping quarters in a cleanly
condition. The presence of a large
number of boarders and lodgers also
tends to make this impossible. Consequently the houses are dirty, as a
rule, hadly kept, and there is little
privacy or independent family life. As
a rule, there are no water or sanitary a rule, there are no water or sanitary appliances in this house.

Types of Immigrant Households. Space is not available to enter into detailed descriptions of immigrant detailed descriptions of immigrant households. As a concrete illustration, however, of the living conditions which prevail among recent immigrant households, two composite and representative cases may be described: (1), a household in an industrial locality conducted by a family with one or more children, and (2) a boarding group composed entirely of males. The first type of household usually oc-

In the case of the second general type of immigrant industrial households, composed entirely of males, the general urrangement is the same, except that all rooms are used for sleeping purposes. Groups of this character usually consist of four to eight men occupying one to two rooms, four men sleeping in a room. The rooms are used indiscriminately for general living purposes. The furniture usually consists wholly of beds and cots and a small stove for heating and cooking. The different members of the group take turns in doing the cooking and the housework. It is hardly necessary to say that, as unsatisfactory as are the conditions in the first class of households, the conditions in the group just described are much worse.

Caroline Cotton Factories.

Raleigh, N. C., December 23.—The Marion Manufeturing Company will increase its capital stock by \$200,000 to pey for new buildings and machinery recently announced as contracted for.

The Majestic Manufacturing Company, of Belmont, is installing additional machinery, that includes ton cards, four combers, one slubber, one first intermediate, two second intermediates and seven jack frames. All contracts have been awarded. It is reported that the Wilson Cotton Mills will install new machinery. The

buildings and machinery recently announced as contracted for.

The Majestic Menufacturing Company, of Heimoni, is inskilling additional machinery, that includes ten cards, four combors, one slubber, one first intermediate, two second intermediates and seven jack frames, All contracts have been gwarded. It is reported that the Wilson Cotton Mills will install new machinery. The company is now operating 4,250 ring spindles.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and

courthouse at Hazard, Ky.; \$50,000 hotel at Tarpon Springs, Fla.; \$75.00

tel at Tarpon Springs, Fla.; \$75,000 church at Temple, Tex.; \$42,000 courthouse at Mcunt Vernon, Tex., and \$35,000 reformatory building at Jor-A B. CARRINGTON, L. HERMAN, Vice-Pres B. CARRINGTON, Pres.

ment, a big iron pot set in a brick casing. Here was a modern innova-tion, the whiskey or vinegar barrel having been discarded. The water in this pot was kept at the right point by a farm hand, who knew from the experience of years just how hot it should be to take the hair off the hos easily

was dragged to the scalding pot by a horse, a rope being attached to the hind leg of the dead hog, and the end the horse's harness.

of the rope tied to the single bar of the horse's harness.

When five hogs were in place the scalding and cleaning business began, and as fast as a hog was denuded of his suit of hair he was passed on to the man who had to relieve him of his intestinal incumbrances. Hung on the "gamble," the fat porkers were easy marks for the sharp knife of this experienced "farm butcher," and before long fourteen of these fat hogs were ready to be out up, More were to follow, In total, they meant to this Virginia farmer twenty-five fat hogs, weighing from 175 to 800 pounds, all in the "pink" of condition.

Too many farmers in the South are buying their meat from the West. There is no reason for this, as the furm lands of the territory extending from Maryland to Mississippi are rich, and the farmers who own and work these same lands are able to raise for themselevs all the bacon they could want for home use and at the same time have some to sell.

In conclusion, let me say that, although the turkey is considered the "piece de resistance" on the table of a Southerner on Christmas Day, yet let it be remembered that no Christmas dinner would be complete without a little reminder of "hog-killing time."

poultry.

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